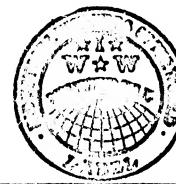


## INDUSTRIAL WORKER



VOL. I.

One Dollar a Year.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER, SEATTLE, WASH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910

Six Months, 50c.

No. 46

## OFFICIALS EMULATE DIAZ OF MEXICO

Another case of the barbarous treatment accorded prisoners comes to light in the case of Frank Reed, being held by the county officials on a trumped-up charge of criminal conspiracy. Reed, who took part in the free speech fight in its early stages, serving thirty days on bread and water at the bull-pen, was rearrested at I. W. W. headquarters while acting as chairman at one of the nightly propaganda meetings.

On account of his confinement at the city bastille and the county jail, and the cruel treatment accorded the prisoners, Fellow Worker Reed suffered an attack of erysipelas. As a result of being denied proper medical attendance immediately, he is at present confined at the Washington sanatorium, where he lies in a critical condition.

As usual, the county officials, including the physician, W. L. Webb, deny the charges of improper care, stating that Reed had been properly cared for and placed in the infirmary as soon as he complained of being ill, and under the charge of "trusty."

The statement of the special nurse who is in charge of Reed at the Washington sanatorium, to the effect that Reed was in a bad condition when brought to that institution, and showed evidence of improper care, does not corroborate the officials in their denials.

Fred H. Moore, in speaking of the case, said: "According to information which I have the county physician came to the infirmary Thursday morning, saying that Reed was in a serious condition. Up to 11 o'clock this morning, however, the medicine had not arrived, and since the man's condition began to grow critical the organization decided to take immediate action and place him in some hospital."

Such is the outrageous treatment accorded prisoners who come under the arm of the law. Probably this is what "Thundering Phew" calls, "Letting these people feel the mailed fist of the law." Treatments of this kind would make a Diaz or Czar blush with shame.

Three other members of the I. W. W. who served a sentence of thirty days on bread and water at the Franklin school "bull-pen" are now seriously ill. George Prosser lies in a dangerous condition at the Kearney sanatorium. He is suffering with partial paralysis. Ed Collins and M. Johnson are also confined to bed, suffering from rheumatism, caused by the inhuman treatment they received at the hands of the police.

## Suits Filed Against Chief of Police Sullivan and Number of Patrolmen.

Suits for personal damage aggregating seventy thousand dollars have been filed against Chief of Police Sullivan, Officer Bill Shannon, better known as the "Gorilla," and a number of other patrolmen of the Spokane police force.

Within a short time other suits will be filed against the city officials charging conspiracy to break up the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World. This action marks the beginning of a campaign which will last until the working class is allowed the privilege of free speech.

Suits have been filed by John Foss, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, against Chief of Police John T. Sullivan, Officer William Shannon, Jack Warner, E. S. Nelson, A. H. Jeffett, George Miles and Martin J. Burns for \$30,000 each, on account of the indignities and cruel treatment suffered by him while a prisoner in the city bastille.

Foss, while a prisoner at the city jail, was kept for a period of fourteen days in the sweat box, a room six feet wide, eight feet long and eight feet high. In this cell, along with Foss were confined thirteen other prisoners who had been arrested for speaking on the street. There were no benches or hammocks on which the men could sit or lie down. Overhead three steam pipes run which kept the temperature at all times in the cell to an unbearable degree. As a result of this confinement and outrageous treatment his general health has been so impaired that he is no longer able to perform ordinary physical labor.

Knowing that the supreme court of the state has held that no prosecution brought against a police officer can be made to hold good, the attorneys for the I. W. W. have started prosecution against the officers alleged to be guilty of persecution of the members of the Industrial Workers, as individuals.

In addition to the suits by John Foss others will be started at the same time by M. Johnson, Ed Collins, F. Kreysa, A. Spaulding and Emil Sells.

Attorneys Symms of Chicago and Attorney Moore of Spokane are conducting the trials for the Industrial Workers.

## Battle Still On.

The struggle for the use of the streets in Spokane for free speech and the right to organize is still on, and will be kept up until the rights are conceded to the workers. The I. W. W. will never give in until we have regained the right of the use of the streets for educational purposes.

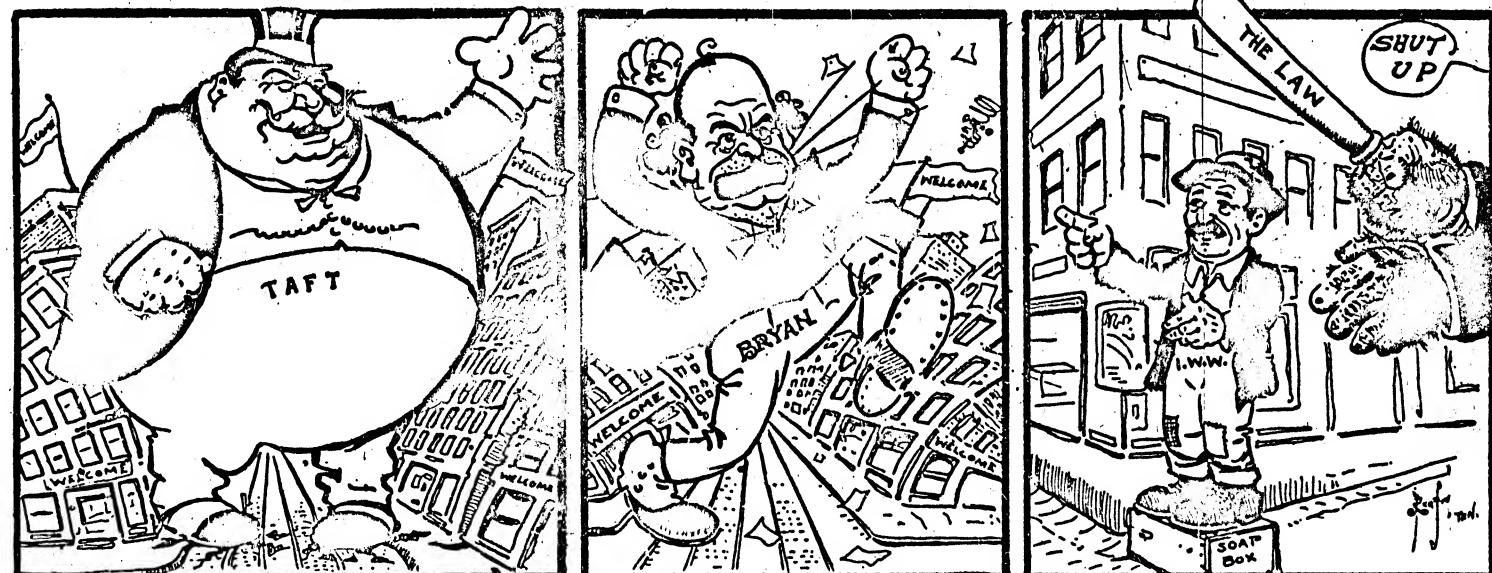
Owing to the poor physical condition of the fellow workers who had served terms in the "bull-pen" Fort Wright and city bastille, it was decided by the committee conducting the fight to forego active work until the men had a chance to recuperate. For this purpose no more men are being sent on the streets to speak, but are being held in readiness for the day of reopening, which has been set as the 1st of March.

In the meantime speakers and agitators are being sent out throughout the northwest to raise men and money to carry on the struggle. Many successful meetings are held which do much towards waking up the slumbering industrial union sentiment. Several squads have already left on their way to Spokane, so that it is planned to make the second round with supporters of the Inland Empire as interesting as the first had been.

## Fight Has Lasted Three Months.

The fight has already lasted three months, during which time no methods have been too severe, too brutal, too fiendish, which the Spokane police have not used in attempting to suppress the spirit of the membership and break up the organization. Men have been clubbed and beaten, shocked, kicked and starved, packed like sardines in a six by eight cell with steam pipes overhead. Taken from this sweat box after hours of agony had been endured and transferred to cold storage cells, where the

## SPOKANE POLICE CONTINUE PERSECUTION



Taft Spoke on the Streets of Spokane; Bryan Also Did. Why Can't the I. W. W.'s?

## FIGHTERS ON THE ROAD TO SPOKANE

## MEN CHAINED TO TELEGRAPH POLE

## HAMMOND STEEL STRIKE VICTORY

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 28th, 1910.

New life has been injected into the free speech fight, by the engagement of additional council for the I. W. W. men on Monday, Jan. 24th, for speaking on the street.

On Wednesday, Jan. 19th, six members of the I. W. W. were sentenced to six months each at hard labor. This means work on the rock pile with ball and chain attached. They include Hartwell Shippy, of the Industrial General Executive Board, and Geo. Speed of San Francisco, who was a speaker for the union and an organizer, together with three members of the Central Executive Committee.

Their cases have been appealed, but the men are all on the chain gang, nevertheless.

The jury which sentenced the men are typical Spokane capitalists, chosen by a prejudiced sheriff, who is a relation of the county prosecuting attorney. The plan of drawing the jury is for the sheriff to select eighteen taxpayers of the county. The defense has the privilege of scratching off six, and the prosecution six. Either six that is scratched off would be as good as the six chosen.

The jury was out but a few minutes when they returned with a verdict giving all the prisoners the limit. Before sentencing the men the jury inquired of the judge if a \$500 fine could also be given.

Attorney Moore, for the defense, argued at length to try to secure separate trials for the men, but the judge ruled him out of order, and ordered him to sit down.

The Spokane fight adds another bloody chapter to the history of labor conflicts, and at the beginning in flaming letters should be branded the name of that man, who for cruelties has no equal—Bill Shannon.

**Fight Must Be Won.** Fellow workers, this fight must be won. If we, the working class, are to maintain what little liberties we have left we will have to fight in order to do so. If we allow the police of Spokane to take these liberties away from us, then men and women will quickly follow suit, and use the same methods of suppression.

Such is the inhuman treatment accorded the prisoners, not to mention the outraging of women who happen to get into the clutches of these upholders of "law and order." Barbarous methods of which the Spokane police are guilty are only equalled by the Czar of Russia or Diaz of Mexico (never surpassed), and rank in equality with those committed during the middle ages when men and women were burned at the stake placed on the rack, tortured with hot irons, thrown into dungeons and subjected to all the devilish ingenuities that could be devised for the persecution of those who had the courage and conviction to voice their opinions.

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They are charged with conspiring to destroy the Industrial Workers of the World, by seizing the official organ, closing the hall and confiscating the charters, books, etc., of the organization. Other damage suits are being prepared for ruining the health of many of our members through police brutality.

Elizabeth Gurly Flynn will be tried on February 13th before another jury of capitalists, unless our attorneys are successful in securing a change of venue from Spokane county to one of the adjoining counties. She is now at liberty until February 13th on \$5,000 bonds, and is at present touring British Columbia, raising money for the Spokane defense.

Fellow Workers Johnson, Prosser and Collins are still in the hospital as a result of police brutality. They have been confined to bed for almost two months, and their recovery is doubtful.

On Saturday, January 22nd, Officer Shannon kicked one of our members in the groin while he was working on the chain gang. He is in a precarious condition and his recovery will be slow. This will add on another damage suit.

On Saturday, January 22nd, three members of the I. W. W. were chained to a telegraph pole. The cold was intense, and as our fellow workers could not stand to see the three suffering in this manner they all went on strike. They were taken to the dungeon and put on bread and water. We have been unable to learn if other tortures have been applied in the dungeon.

The Chamber of Commerce is offering gold watches and military brushes to the members of the militia as premiums for securing new recruits.

We consider this fight is only well started, regardless of the lying statements of the subsidized press. It will be carried on incessantly until the victory is ours. We will never surrender as long as a dollar can be secured to carry on the legal defense, or men to fill the jails.

Send all communications and financial assistance to Fred W. Headwood, box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

**PRESS COMMITTEE.**

## SUPPRESSED.

The following communication has been copied from the publishers of Mother Earth: *Editor Industrial Worker*:

We have just found out that the January issue of Mother Earth has been held up at the New York post office on complaint of Comstock.

So far we have been unable to ascertain the reason for this outrage. The matter is at present in Comstock's hands. Kindly notify your readers to this effect.

(Signed) "MOTHER EARTH."

Spokane, Jan. 28, 1910.

The latest extreme to which the Spokane jail officials have gone was last Saturday, the 22nd, when two members of the I. W. W. were not punished but persecuted by one of the most inhuman methods that still exist in some of the penal institutions in free (?) America.

Two members of the I. W. W. who were breaking rock with a 16-pound hammer, were taken away from their work by a human brute and shackled to a telegraph pole.

In shackling the two I. W. W.'s three pair of shackles were used and one piece of rope, two pair on the legs, one on the arms, and the keeper, unable to secure another pair of shackles for the arms of the victim from the legs of short timers he hunted up a piece of rope and tied their hands together.

The weather was warm and the sun had softened the ground and in the place where the victim stood was in the shade of an electric motor house, which contained the motor of the stone crusher. This made it rather cold on the body, and the soft cold mud at the feet must have been an agony endurable only by a staunch revolutionist.

Three other members who were wheeling stone from the crusher at the time, seeing their fellow workers being shackled to the pole, refused to work. They were taken back to the jail by "Gorilla" Shannon, through the office and to the tank, where he ordered the door shut "as tight as you can on the damned s—b—."

Before the door could be closed the captain entered and after a short parley he ordered us taken to a cell where the drunks are held for trial.

For supper we expected the usual diet of those who refused to work; but our expectations were unrealized, for we received supper and were again surprised in the morning with a regular jail ration and a few hours later were returned to the quarters occupied by the chain gang, where we learned that Shannon and Warner, the two keepers of the rock pile, wanted to put our fellow workers on bread and water, but the captain would not stand for it.

Previous to this time men were made to carry a ball attached to one leg, while the other was held in a leg iron with another prisoner that made walking for these men an extreme agony. Others were taken out without clothing. One man was knocked in the testicles and several shoved around, but these tactics have ceased; we have lost our chains on the chain gang and up to the present writing have not been molested.

**DRIVEN NAKED THROUGH THE STREETS BY THE SPOKANE POLICE.**

On Saturday, Jan. 22, Henry Butler, an I. W. street speaker, was driven through the streets to the rock pile to resume work, with only his coat and pants as wearing apparel. Here he was forced to remain in his half-naked condition in the cold and rain.

It had been a custom of the jail rulers to have the prisoners take their weekly bath on every Saturday afternoon; also to wash their clothes. On this particular afternoon "Gorilla" Shannon had charge of the program. The fellow worker was not informed of the change of the program; so he proceeded to wash up his

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

Chicago, Ill., January 31, 1910

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Box 1443, Seattle, Wash.

Strike at Hammond car shops won. Letter following with

details.

ST. JOHN

# Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE  
Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the  
World.  
P. O. Box 1443

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Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

Entered as Second-Class matter, Dec. 21, 1909,  
at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the  
Act of March 3, 1879.

Meet me at Spokane March 1st.

If you wish to abolish the employment shark,  
ORGANIZE.

Always keep in mind that "an injury to one  
is an injury to all."

Organize to protect your interests. The boss  
is organized to protect his.

The I. W. W. is a labor organization of the  
working class. We have only one enemy; and  
that the employing class.

Prosecutor Pugh has received a black hand  
letter (to bear him tell it) in which he is labeled as  
No. 14. This gentleman of the maimed fist will have no chance to quarrel with  
the major about who received the number first  
when the I. W. W. gets in control. There will  
be only one number, and Pugh and all the rest  
of his ilk will receive the same No. 23.

Even the employment sharks are organized.  
They are organized to protect their interests.  
They stick together. To them "an injury to  
one is an injury to all." In case any one of  
them gets into difficulty because of having shamed  
men out to jobs where there were not any,  
the rest immediately come to his aid.

Take a hint, workmen. Organize into the  
I. W. W. and by forcing the boss to send to  
your union hall for men put the employment  
shark on the run.

What is the use of boycotting meat? The  
trusts will simply place the product which they  
are unable to dispose of in cold storage. Six  
months hence it will be brought forth and the  
consumer charged with the keep, formaldehyde  
and other preservatives used. So it is better  
to eat the meat while it is fresh (if you can  
afford it) than to abstain from the use of it  
and then be forced to eat the embalmed pro-  
duct for six months or a year afterwards.

Where are the managers of the Employers'  
Co-Operative Association? This is the question  
being asked by many of the workers in Seattle  
who paid two dollars initiation and twenty-five  
cents a month dues to this outfit. Another case  
of employment shark. Now they have neither  
jobs nor money, as the managers have "few."  
Serves you right. Why don't you organize and  
force the employer to send to your union hall  
for men. One dollar initiation and fifty cents  
a month dues puts you in good standing in the  
Industrial Workers.

The boss is organized into the bosses' union,  
the Employers' Association. He is organized  
for the purpose of keeping you in subjection,  
so that he can dictate the number of hours you  
shall work and the pay you shall receive.

You, the workers, should organize also. Or-  
ganize into an organization such as the Industrial  
Workers of the World. You will then be  
in a position to withstand any attempts on the  
part of your employer to increase your hours,  
cut down your wage or force you to speed up.

Yours will be the stronger organization, as  
you will control the power from which the em-  
ployer derives all his profits, your labor power.

Organize Industrially. You will not only be  
in a position to withstand any attempts on the  
part of the master class to reduce your standard  
of living, but will be in a position to dictate to him under what conditions you shall  
labor and how many hours you will work.

Finally, by the understanding of the power  
which lies in organization you will be in a  
position not only to get better conditions, but  
will be able to take and hold the full social  
value of your toil.

### SHORT AND SWEET.

"Your paper is truth. I want it."

(Money order for same was enclosed.)

### THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The general strike is an expression very much  
used in the last few years in connection with  
the revolutionary movement of the working people.  
Much time and space has been wasted by  
the politicians and the theorists in discussing  
just what is meant by the term "general strike,"  
just what would be the result of the general  
strike, etc. It has even been said, in regard to  
the struggle of the working people against  
their employers, that the working class can  
never win but one, and that the final victory  
over the enemy! It is also held by some that  
a general strike on the part of the workers  
would be to leave the factories, the mills, and  
the tools of production generally in the hands  
of the enemy, and that a general strike would  
be a general retreat of the workers from the  
battle-fields of production. One man in Germany  
went so far as to say that general strike  
meant "general nonsense."

The spectacle of newspaper editors, of writers  
or professors mapping out a plan of cam-  
paign for the struggling working class is like a  
caterpillar telling a lion when and how to  
strike. As for the childish assertion that the  
workers go from one defeat to another, and  
that they can never win but one, and that the  
"final victory" over the enemy, it is hardly  
worthy of answer. It is enough to say that the  
final victory must depend on the previous strug-  
gle. Every struggle brings its lessons and its  
experiences, and therefore there is no single  
and entire defeat, in the worst of cases. The  
instances of the workers winning better con-  
ditions as a result of their struggles, and the  
fact that in the past five years the industrial  
union here and abroad has won an average of  
over 80 per cent of all strikes, gives the lie to  
this tree-toad croaking. As to the argument  
that a general strike would merely leave the  
tools in the hands of the enemy, the employers,  
it is well to remember that the employing class  
alone could not for one minute operate the tools  
of production, and their possession would be ut-  
terly unpredictable to them. That a general sus-

pension of work in one industry, let alone in  
all industries, can bring the employers to terms  
is well shown in the postal strike in France.  
This was a strike in one industry, and in only  
one country. Society is so interlocked that  
the stoppage of one industry is like the break-  
ing of one wheel in a clock: it paralyzes the  
rest of the system. As for the man who said  
general strike is the same as general nonsense,  
he was like the old woman who watched George  
Stephenson preparing to start with his first lo-  
comotive. "It'll never start; it'll never start!"  
she croaked. When the engine started off at  
thirty miles an hour she then squealed: "It'll  
never stop; it'll never stop!"

The general strike has also been called the  
general lockout of the employing class, the idea  
being that at the proper time, the workers, being  
industrially organized, will simply take pos-  
session of the factories, the mines and the  
farms and the other places and tools of produc-  
tion, and proceed to operate them for the benefit  
of the workers, thus locking out the employ-  
ing class.

Now let us see the practical bearing of all  
this talk for you and me, for now and here.  
Any kind of a strike, however weak and small,  
implies some form of organization, or at least  
some amount of common understanding among  
the workers. The larger the strike the larger  
must be the organization of the workers. When  
the time comes, and there are many signs to  
show that it is nearer than many of us think,  
that the working class is so strongly organized,  
and industrially organized, that it is possible  
to suspend production either through the world  
at large, or over vast districts, we will be  
strong enough to act in defiance of the master  
class—either by suspending production for a  
time or by continuing it for our own good.  
There is one thing that every member of the  
I. W. W. and working people generally should  
always remember, and that is that success de-  
pends not necessarily on blind following of a  
rule, without regard to circumstances and con-  
ditions, but success depends on organization,  
discipline and courage. It is admitted on all  
hands that the first requisite is industrial union.  
The tactics of the enemy and the form of the  
battlefield will tell us at the time just how each  
battle must be fought. With a disciplined in-  
dustrial army, all things are possible for us.  
Without industrial union nothing but defeat is  
possible for us.

To try to settle the question of "just what we  
will do on the day after the general strike" is  
like a man with black hair trying to foretell just  
when his hair will turn gray. Time alone can  
tell.

The job in front of us working people is to  
organize ourselves, with the understanding that  
we have nothing in common with those for  
whom we work; that an injury to one worker  
is an injury to all workers. We must learn  
that the end justifies the means, and that all  
things are fair for the workers against the  
employers, who are robbers. The employers  
are organized and comfortable. We are disor-  
ganized and miserable. We are many; the  
employers are few.

Let us get our industrial army together, get  
ourselves drilled and learn how best to fight  
the employing class, and we will then know in  
just what way to give the finishing blows to  
the dying dragon of the master class.  
In making clam chowder, the first thing need-  
ful is to catch the clams.  
In fighting the organized employing class, the  
first thing needful is the revolutionary in-  
dustrial union.

The I. W. W. is the only organization of work-  
ers; we have the partial strike, the passive  
strike, the irritant strike, and the general strike—  
one continual series of skirmishes with the  
enemy, while in the meantime we are collecting  
and drilling our forces and learning how to fight  
the boss.

The I. W. W. will know just how to conduct  
the general strike, and it will be anything but  
"general nonsense" for the boss.

The first duty of a worker, to himself and to  
his class, is to join the Industrial Workers of the  
World.

### AUSTRALIA.

The capitalist press under date of January  
27th informs us of the sentence of Peter Bow-  
ling of the National Miners' Association of Aus-  
tralia being sentenced to serve one year at  
hard labor in prison. Burns and Brennan and a  
number of other strike leaders were sen-  
tenced to eight months. A number of the miners  
have also been sentenced to serve shorter  
terms of imprisonment. They were charged  
with obstructing work at the mines during the  
strike.

Once more the arm of the law shows itself  
and as usual it is against the workers and for  
the masters. Whether it be in Sweden, in  
France, in Japan, in "free" America or in Aus-  
tralia, the next door neighbor of the work-  
man's paradise, the law is always against  
the workers. Time and time again it has been  
demonstrated that the courts form the bul-  
wark of capitalism, and that all progress that  
ever has been made, or will be made, will be  
due to men who dare to violate the unjust  
brutalized laws of the capitalists.

Due chiefly to the teachings of principles of  
the I. W. W. and through the leadership of  
such industrialists as Peter Bowring the coal  
miners laid down their tools simultaneously  
and obeyed the walk out order. Thirteen  
thousand miners, forming the Colliery Em-  
ployers' Federation, were engaged in the strug-  
gle. The miners represent the most militant  
and progressive labor organization in Australia  
and their struggle would have resulted in a  
complete victory had the miners of the south  
and west walked out in sympathy with their  
striking fellow workers. As it was, many of  
the factories of the district were forced to close.  
The tram car service of Sydney was greatly  
impaired. The lights, mostly gas, were out for  
several days, owing to the shortage of coal.

Coal from other districts and foreign coun-  
tries was imported. The Waterside Workers'  
Union held a meeting to decide whether or not  
they would unload these ships. Owing to the  
influence of Mr. Hughes, erstwhile socialist and  
M. P. (member of parliament) the water front  
workers decided to stay at work. Many of the  
water front workers were in favor of going  
out on strike to assist their brothers, some of  
them refused to unload imported coal, but as a  
whole these workers did not show that spirit of  
solidarity so necessary for the winning of work-  
ing class struggles and which is exemplified in  
the sentence, "An injury to one is an injury to all."

The strike leaders, Peter Bowring, Brennan  
and Burns, were arrested while alighting from  
a train at Newcastle, where they had gone to  
address a mass meeting and conference of the  
striking miners. Leaving Sydney, which is  
about 100 miles distant from Newcastle, they  
were followed by a contingent of police, number-  
ing 75, who boarded the same train. The  
warrants for their arrest were rushed by au-  
tomobile.

The police of Newcastle ranged themselves  
on either side of where the strike leaders were  
to alight. Leaving the train Bowring and his  
associates were placed under arrest.

The police of Newcastle ranged themselves  
on either side of where the strike leaders were  
to alight. Leaving the train Bowring and his  
associates were placed under arrest.

## ADDRESS TO LOGGERS AND LUMBERMEN

The northwestern part of the United States  
is unquestionably the most important lumber  
district in the world. Nowhere else are found  
such magnificent virgin forests as here, nowhere  
else have so outrageous fortunes been made  
by exploiters of natural resources, including  
fraudulent speculators and land thieves.

But what are the conditions among us, the  
workers, who fall the trees, "back" them up in  
logs, put them in the water, saw them up in  
timber as planks, boards and shingles? What  
are the conditions of all the workers in the  
woods and the mills, the "swampers," the  
"chokers," the "chasers," the firemen, the  
engines, the blacksmiths, the saw flers, the  
"funkies," the cooks and all the rest of the  
workers engaged in handling wood?

Are we living a life worthy of those who are  
the makers of the country? No, the majority  
of us are living the life of social outcasts, lack-  
ing all the essentials that go to make life worth  
living.

As a rule we have no "home." When we are  
not sleeping in crowded, filthy "bunk houses" we  
have to put up in cheap lodging houses in the  
cities while waiting for a chance to "ship" to  
the next camp.

Family life? None of that for ours. How can  
we establish homes and families when our em-  
ployment is so insecure, when our hours are  
so long, our wages so low? We are not con-  
scious enough to drag women and chil-  
dren down with us into our misery.

Read end study? How can we, when we have  
to go out with a lantern in our hand in the  
morning and return from the woods after dusk?

Keep clean and neat? How can we, when  
the opportunities for "cleaning up" and shav-  
ing and washing are almost equal to nothing.

Our life is the life of slaves without a bright  
spot in it, without any prospects for the fu-  
ture. And still we are the backbone and the  
marrow of the country in which we are work-  
ing. Without us the northwest is little or noth-  
ing.

The worst of it is—or perhaps the best—  
that it depends entirely upon ourselves to  
change these conditions. There is nothing in  
the world to prevent the loggers, the lumber-  
workers, from having everything their own  
way.

We need only to organize in a solid body  
with all the men that are engaged in the  
handling of lumber in camps and mills and ves-  
sels and buildings in order to put an end to the  
state of affairs that is degrading us.

Some of us loggers have built up unions in  
the principal cities of the northwest and others  
will be formed rapidly.

Our plan is to have the lumber workers in  
the various camps join the union in the near-  
est industrial center, so that we will eventu-  
ally be able to keep in contact with every man  
in the industry for the purpose of concerted ac-  
tion against those who hold our head under  
water.

We need only to organize in a solid body  
with all the men that are engaged in the  
handling of lumber in camps and mills and ves-  
sels and buildings in order to put an end to the  
state of affairs that is degrading us.

First of all it is necessary for us to drive out  
of existence that human leach, the employment  
shark, who robs us and cheats us right and left.

We must also fix a minimum wage, below which  
no lumber worker shall be compelled to work.  
We must cut down the work day to at least  
eight hours.

The worst of it is—or perhaps the best—  
that it depends entirely upon ourselves to  
change these conditions. There is nothing in  
the world to prevent the loggers, the lumber-  
workers, from having everything their own  
way.

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with all the men that are engaged in the  
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## REPLY TO GOVERNOR HAY

Governor of Washington—Sir:—Your letter to Mr. Varnum of Seattle, published in the Spokane Chronicle of January 10th, under the caption "Not Fit for Citizens," is a very interesting contribution to the literature on the subject of free speech and a free press. You seem to think it passing strange that a man of education and one who has enjoyed advantages above the ordinary run of men, should champion the cause of the oppressed by criticizing the authorities of Spokane for their treatment of the I. W. W.'s who belong to that vast majority of our citizens known as the workers—and who are rewarded for their industry by annual incomes averaging \$500 to each family of five. Hence are somewhat short on "education," "advantages," and material wealth. But are without the motive power of progress. Without the workers civilization would be impossible and the class who have "enjoyed education and advantages above the ordinary run of men," would begin to realize how COMPLETELY and ABSOLUTELY they depend upon ordinary men for their LIVELIHOOD AND THEIR PROFITS. Is it not because of the ignorance of the workers that they continue to elect men to run the machinery of government? Who are respond-

ible for the system that transfers four-fifths of each worker's product to the class "who toll not, neither do they spin"?

Have not the I. W. W.'s been imprisoned on bread and water for trying "to educate the people to their way of thinking"? Does not the industrial organization and education of the workers portend the final emancipation of the race from the bondage of wage-slavery? Is there any law that compels intelligent people to obstruct the streets to listen to the illogical and "illiterate abuse of the government and the law," with which you charge the I. W. W.?

Or is there an ordinance requiring the people to stand with open mouths while the I. W. W. "forces their peculiar ideas down their throats"? You say that "the people of Spokane are as quick to see a good thing and appreciate sound argument as any people you know." Is that why "the city authorities" have been compelled to prohibit the I. W. W. from speaking anywhere—even in a hall which they had rented for that particular purpose? The men now serving jail sentences for "conspiracy" are "model prisoners" and "gentlemen," "treating everybody with courtesy and making no complaint of the work or of sleeping on the floor." That is the testimony of their jailers, as published in the Chronicle. When I read that I thought of the Bible text: "Blessed are the meek for their shall inherit the earth." The strike of the switchmen illustrates nicely how "ordinary men" are in the men who own (?) the road. And Mr. Ryan's threat to close the Amalgamated mines and smelters unless the workers in those industries would assist in breaking the switchmen's strike, is an excellent illustration of the way the owners of the jobs use the workers of one industry to defeat the efforts of the workers in another industry to secure better conditions.

"III fares the land, to hastening ill a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

We have a few of the richest men and women of any country on earth. We also have thousands of little children toiling in the mines and mills for a mere pittance, when they should be developing physically and mentally to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life. We have other thousands of children that are attending school under the folds of Old Glory, their immature bodies tortured by hunger and cold; handicapped in the race for place and power by lack of food, and all this in a country where the granaries are filled to overflowing with the products of the soil. Furthermore, a rapid backward glance over the labor history of recent years calls up vivid pictures of Homestead, the Cosur d'Alene, Cripple Creek and McKea Rocks, where the law of right has been lost sight of in the rule of "the law of might." And all these things have happened under the banner of the Free.

In order to inspire the people with patriotism and love for the flag, the flag must be to them the visible emblem of those "inalienable rights" with which that time-honored document upon which our government is founded declares "all men are endowed by their Creator." "The ordinary run of men" have entrusted the three departments of government to men who have enjoyed the "advantages of education;" and they have evidently been more interested in the perpetuation of a vast bonded debt on which they can draw interest than they have in the perpetuation of our free institutions or the welfare of the race.

You charge the I. W. W.'s with being illiterate and not fit for citizenship. Do you expect the workers of the United States, that are exploited until five hundred dollars must provide food, shelter, clothing, light, fuel, medical attendance, instruction and entertainment for a family of five for a year, to represent the highest type of citizenship, be possessed of all the social graces and be able to express their ideas in the polished language of the college graduate. On the other hand, do you expect the exploiter, who lives in luxury on the sweat of other men's faces, to represent "equal and exact justice to all and special privilege to none"?

When the daily press contains headlines like this: "I. W. W. Fugitive Escaped Bullet," and the further information, that "Thomas Kennedy, an I. W. W., was fined \$100 on a vagrancy charge for padding I. W. W. literature," what conclusions do you think intelligent people will arrive at in regard to the way law is administered in Spokane? When did selling literature become a crime punishable under the vagrancy ordinance?

You dismiss as absurd the charge that the city authorities have been brutal in their treatment of I. W. W. prisoners—not because you have personal knowledge of the conditions in Spokane jail, but because the city authorities are your personal friends, whom you vouch for as being "clean, honorable, upright men," "with a high sense of duty"; "with no objection to these people holding their meetings in halls or on vacant lots"; but of late the authorities have been compelled to prohibit the I. W. W. from speaking anywhere."

Does it not devolve upon you as the highest executive officer of the State to support the constitution of the State and of the United States by bringing to justice those officials whose "high sense of duty" causes them to violate the laws which it is their sworn duty to support? Will not such a flagrant violation of the law by the authorities as you outline in your letter to Mr. Varnum—and that is admitted even by the capitalist press—cause law-abiding citizens of every shade of political belief to think that

they are not fit for citizenship? Your letter to Mr. Varnum is a clear admission that the I. W. W. is safe from arrest under the trumped-up charge of "Criminal Conspiracy"; all the old offenders and editors are at present in jail in Spokane. The penalty provided for this trumped-up charge is five years in the penitentiary. The best lawyers in the country have been engaged to defend our fellow-workers. These attorneys are high-priced men, but money is nothing when we consider the noble characters and principles of the men who are supposed to be railroaded to a prison. Many of the officers and editors who are awaiting trial at the hands of a venomous enemy have given up home, money and friends to

for the grand principles of "One Revolutionary Union of Workers." Bread Lines, Bull-Pens, Child Slavery, Prostitutes, Vice and Crime must all fall before this "One Union of All Workers."

Over 300 men are in jail and more going in daily to suffer the tortures of hell, that freedom of speech may again be wrested from a money-mad class, who are mortally afraid of seeing the working class united. These men will serve 30 days on bread and water, and when they get out they will immediately be rearrested.

The best legal talent has been engaged in Chicago, Seattle and Spokane to defend our officers from the masters' wrath. We must have the sinews of war. You must help. Send all contributions for "Free Speech Defense Fund" to

FRED W. HESLEWOOD,  
National Organizer I. W. W.  
P. O. Box 895, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

"the law of might" has prevailed over the laws of the State and of the United States?

A reply to these questions is eagerly awaited by the "illiterate" "vagrants" that do the work and are anxious to learn how to retain the product of their toil, so that they may enjoy the advantages of education, and not be insulted by the Pharisee who has "enjoyed advantages above the ordinary run of men," thanking God that he is not as these men are.

Yours respectfully,

MELINDA ALEXANDER.

### A SYNOPSIS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF RUSSIA.

The revolutionary movement of Russia may be divided into two periods: the prehistoric, which began in the time of Catherine II. in the form of Free Masonry under the mantle of religious aims, which at the end of Catherine's reign was looked upon as a hotbed of revolutionary ideas. It lasted through the liberal reign of Alexander I and the reactionary reign of Czar Nicholas I, till the year 1855.

The historic period starts from that time, and could be sub-divided into different parts: First, the period under the writers, Herzen and Chernyshevsky, takes in the time of preparation to do away with serfdom and the disillusionments following, and ended with the Polish insurrection of 1863. Then follows the second of an honest effort on the part of the democrats and liberals to work hand in hand with the government, which undertook reforms that didn't reform. This period is only made remarkable through the attacks of Karakozoff and Nechaleff.

In 1870—or, to be more accurate, in 1872—begins the third period of propaganda.

From a number of small groups with pure Socialistic aims, holding to peaceful means at first, in the year 1875 it went over to sharper measures of revolutionary agitation.

In the year 1878 in this movement begins a new change in all its departments.

Socialism is again forced to the background with politics to the fore, and the small decentralized groups

disappear, or their place being taken by a very

serious disciplined secret society, with an executive board at its head; and, in the place of

for peaceful means, steps out Terror—systematic

extermination of Czarism.

The third and fourth epochs last from 1872

to 1882. Since 1879 some of the prominent

workers among the Terrorists have propagated

the idea that it is not enough to aspire to political

freedom to be brought about by conspiratorial

associations of the "people," who consisted of

engineers, teachers and many others, including

students, and even sons and daughters of the

nobility, etc., but that it was necessary to take

in the people themselves, and that to accom-

plish this it was necessary to send out

teachers among the people, who should say to

the peasant, "Take the land and freedom," and

to the workingmen, "Take the factories," and

through that idea inculcated into their minds

they should be able to do away with bureaucracy,

Czar and all other parasites. To which

the answer came from the Terrorists, that politi-

cal freedom would necessarily bring all these

things.

Now we observe this new division of thought

and action of the so-called insurgents, or Dun-

ari, in the Russian language, which they now

call themselves. They again in time sub-

divided into Social Democrats and Social Revo-

lutionists, the latter of which again subdivided

into Anarchists and Communists, of which some

use the Terror to do away with those in their

way and to carry on propaganda. They are

composed of detachments whose mission is the

slaughter of all kinds of satraps in authority

who are hounding the revolutionary propagan-

dist. Till today we find the Social Democrats

who are after the workingmen and ignore the

expropriated peasant, and the Social Revolutionists who are after the peasant and the

workingmen, and the Anarchist, who is after

everybody, through the abstract idea of com-

munal interest, carried on by individuals for

the benefit of all, without any organization at

present or in the future, only voluntary co-ope-

ration of individuals, loosely bound into com-

munal groups.

Gapon could only come, then, when the work-

ers acted under the same illusion, no doubt, as

the peasant did, arising from the fact that the

abolition of serfdom, though it freed them from

the feudal lord, left them tied to the land just

the same; from which they conceived the idea

that the freedom which they got was not the

real one that the Czar granted, but one manu-

factured by the authorities, the nobility and

bureaucracy, and the idea was to again put

them under the yoke, and they imagined that

very soon the Czar would issue to them the

real freedom that he intended at the first

they should have. This unhappy thought, and

lucky belief in the Czar cost the peasantry

very dear. The peasantry refused to work for

the squires, and to sign the papers to which

they had to subscribe to obtain the miserable

land which was given to them, and for which

they had to pay so much a year for forty-nine

consecutive years of the principal, and 6 per

cent on the capital expended by the govern-

ment for the land allotted to them.

Russia was turned into a shambles with the

blood of the unarmed indefensible, unenlightened

peasantry. Savage satraps shot, cut and

knouted the people, who, after all these lessons,

did not come to their senses. The whole mass

of them was of the same "unSophisticated

opinion that all this slaughter was the work of the

barony, and as a revenge for losing the land,

and that the nobility were the ones that spolied

the freedom the Czar gave them to keep. They

did not believe the Intellectuals who came to

preach to them because they did not know the

motives that actuated these. The same thing,

I suppose, took place before Gapon arrived on

the horizon of the workingmen in the city of St.

Petersburg. They could not see the motives

which actuated teachers, doctors, members of

the bureaucracy, sons and daughters of the no-

bility to come among them, mingle with them,

teach them, etc. And I suppose that that in-

grown antipathy and hatred that is born in

the exploited peasant, to the intellectuals of all

sorts, manifested itself the strongest when

Gapon left the Radicals, who propagated ideas,

not so much of immediate relief, but dwelt

mostly on the millennium of the future, thereby

encircling the present.

And he (Gapon) conceived the same unhappy

idea that was held by the peasantry in 1862.

That the Czar does not know what his satraps

do, so that all that is necessary is to petition

the "Little Father" and everything will be hu-

ky-dory.

On "Bloody Sunday," the 9th of January, or

the 22nd by the Julian time reckoning.

# LABOR EXCHANGE

## NEWS ITEMS



## LOGGERS, ATTENTION!

Owing to the rapidly increasing membership and necessity of being more centrally located in the Working Class District, we, the Loggers' Union No. 432, of the Industrial Workers of the World, have moved our headquarters to Room 3 Stetson Building, corner Second Avenue and Main street. Loggers not as yet members of the organization are invited to visit our Free Reading Room. Business meetings held every Sunday at 1 p.m. The Secretary can be found at this address between the hours of 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. All mail should be addressed to the Acting Secretary.

WM. MCKENZIE,  
Room 3 Stetson Building,  
Seattle, Wash.

Corner Second Avenue and Main Street,

Portland, Ore., Jan. 29, 1910.

Mr. F. R. Schieff, editor Industrial Worker—Fellow Worker:—I have been instructed by Locals Nos. 92, 93 and 141 to forward the following motion to you for publication.

Moved and seconded that we hold joint meetings of Locals Nos. 92, 93 and 141 to discuss constitution and amendments, so as to be able to instruct delegates to convention, that a copy of this motion be sent to the Industrial Worker for publication, asking locals everywhere to do the same.

LOCALS NOS. 92, 93 AND 141 I. W. W. PORTLAND, ORE.

BY J. JACKSON, Secretary.  
(Local No. 141)  
(Local No. 93)  
(Local No. 92)

Portland, Ore., Jan. 28, 1910.

Editor Industrial Worker—Fellow Worker:—Please find enclosed a list of places where work can be had; we are trying to get a complete list of jobs in this vicinity for the purpose of putting the employment agents on the bum. I expect to have an article on the methods the A. F. of L. had in organizing the car repairers here, but have not been able yet to get all the points in the case. Will try and have it ready for next week. Yours for the I. W. W. J. JACKSON.

Clearwater, Mont., Big B. B. Mill Co.; wages, \$3.40 to \$2.80; pay whenever you quit; grub is very poor; I. W. W. cannot secure work here if it is known that they are members of the organization. Sleep in bunk houses; hospital fee \$1; boss does not hire men from employment sharks. Good place to stay away from. The cook takes his beefsteak.

Member Local No. 40, Missoula.

Sorrento, Idaho. J. J. Williams, Cont. Wages, \$2.00 up. Pay once a month. Grub is fair. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires men from employment shark. Does a regular slave driver.

MEMBER No. 141, Portland, Ore.

McKinley, Wash. J. J. Williams, Cont. Wages, \$2.00. Pay once a month. Grub is fair. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in bunk house. Hospital fee, \$1. Boss hires men from employment shark. Does a regular slave driver.

MEMBER No. 382, Seattle, Wash.

Arlington, Wash. Decks & Decks—Bridge gang. Concrete work. Hospital fee, \$1. Grub about as good as usual. Gets men from employment shark. Got to have a concrete back to stay. Does expert slave driver. This is a yappified camp. Go past it in an airship. Wages, 22 1/4 cents per hour.

S. TOBIN.

Celilo, Ore. Paterson & Carlson—Canal work. Wages, \$2 for eight hours. Grub is bum. Thirty-six men occupy bunk house, 16x24. The bugs have wings on and are fierce. Hospital fee, 10 cents per day for the first ten days; free the rest of the month. Stay away from here. Lots of men hiking up and down.

FRED WAGNER, Local No. 222, Spokane.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 26, 1910. Editor Industrial Worker—Fellow Worker:—We just had a case against the manager of Hanson's employment office in town here for using vile and abusive language towards men who had a legitimate claim for \$10 against the office. Came about in this way: Eighteen Bulgarians paid that amount for a job; they were to get two dollars per day, a camp to

each in, the company to furnish a cook and provide transportation; when they saw the boss before leaving town they learned they would have to pay their own cook and pay \$4 per man out of their wages for railroad fare. They did not want the job on these terms, and asked for their money back, when that was refused they came to the I. W. W. hall and the treasurer went with them to the city attorney's office. He told them to go and demand their money again, and if it was refused to come back and let him know. When they went into the employment office and stated their errand Young, the manager, first threatened to beat them to a pulp, then called them all the vile names he could think of and ordered them out of the office. They went back and told the city attorney what had happened; his reply was why "Why didn't you beat Young's face off. (How was that for "law and order.") They told him why and asked for a warrant for Young's arrest, which was refused. However, they got an attorney and secured the warrant, but Young was not arrested. He was told to show up in court, which he did, but it was easy to see as soon as the case began there would be no conviction in that court. The judge made it plain to everyone present that he knew what he was there for by favoring Young in every possible way. In spite of that Yankwich the I. W. W. attorney made Young and his witness contradict themselves and each other several times right in court. The case was dismissed, but it has shown all who were present that anyone who thought there was any justice for a working man to be had in a PORTLAND police court they have another think coming.

J. JACKSON.

## WHY I AM A SOCIALIST.

I have heard the child-slaves weeping when the world was fair and bright, Heard them begging, begging, begging for the playgrounds and the light! I have seen the statesmen holding all save truth a vested right, And the priest and preacher fighting in the legions of the night.

I have seen the queens of fashion in their jeweled pride arrayed, Ruby-crowned and spleenid—rubies of a baby's life-blood made, Richer than the gems of nature, of a stranger, deeper shade, On their snow-white bosoms quivered as the dunes of fashion prayed.

Then I went into the dungeons where the brute men cringe and crawl— Men to every high thought blinded—men no longer men at all— And my eyes looked upward to the men whom we "successful" call, And the sign was in their foreheads and their thrones about to fall.

And I've seen my father lying on his deathbed like a beast, In his poverty forsaken; he, a Southern soldier-priest; Seen his broken body tremble as the pulse of living death, And his soul go outward, moaning, as the red sun lit the East.

And I've seen my little mother on her death bed weep and moan, For the babies she was leaving in the great world all alone; Heard her loving spirit crying, seeking something to avert— How she feared the god of hunger!—how she feared the heart of stone!

And you talk to me "religion," and "rebellion" you "deplore." You whose souls have never anguished at the death watch of the poor! You who rape the starving millions and yet grasp for more and more, Raimenting in rags out mother, raimenting in silks your whore?

In these wild and frightful moments, I have felt myreas a reel, Felt an impulse like the tiger's over all my being steal; Felt it would not be a murder if my hand the blow could deal; That would brand upon your temple the death angel's mark and seal.

Then I heard a voice crying, "Workers of the world, unite!" And the vanguard of the Marxians broke upon my hopeless sight.

High above them, proudly waving, streamed the blood-red flag of Right, As they faced the hosts of Darkness and the high priests of the Night.

Thoughts of murder vanished from me and demon ceased to reign, For the scheme of life unraveled and the universe seemed sane; And I took my place beside them; hero upon Truth's battle plain, And I stand beside them fighting till the world we lose or gain.

—Covington Hall.

## RELATIVE TO N. P. DOUBLE TRACK.

## List of Contractors.

Parkers' team camp at Kalama, Wash.; team-board \$2.25 per day; muckers \$2.25 per day; board \$2.25 per week.

Orion Fort in steam shovel camp at Carroll, Wash.; laborers \$2.25 per day; pitmen \$2.50 per day; drillers \$2.50 per day; muckers \$2.25, \$2.50 per day; dinkoy skimmers \$3.50 per day; brakemen \$2.50.

Crane Murphy team camp, one mile south of Kelso, Wash.; teamsters \$2.25, muckers \$2.25, S. S. pitmen \$2.50 per day.

McLellan tunnel camp, two and one-half miles north of Kelso, Wash.; drillers \$2.75 to \$3, muckers \$2.50.

McDougall stone quarries, one and one-half miles north of Ostrander, Wash.; laborers \$2.25.

McDougall steam shovel at Bucoda, Wash.; same wages as other S. S. camps.

Winston Bros. rock camps, near Tenino, Wash.; \$2.25 per day; blacksmiths \$3 to \$3.50, all camp; shovel men union wages; board \$5.25 per week; all men working by day; hospital fee 10 cents per day for first ten days.

Chas. Carlson steam shovel camp at Castle Rock, Wash.; pitmen \$2.50, laborers \$2.25.

## Conditions of Camps.

Board is very good for grading camps; single bunks, good bunk houses; bull cooks are kept in all camps. Doctor calls about every second day; he is a crank about keeping camp clean; good water in camp; work about nine hours a day, nine hours' pay; hires geabouts if can get them in preference to red ticket stiffies in all camps; the only trouble is the weather, it is on the punk for sure—rain and snow all the time.

I thought this was worth publishing in. The Worker for the benefit of the boys who are coming this way. Yours truly,

Member No. 92, Portland, Ore.

## ANOTHER VICTORY AT M'KEES ROCK

Things and men are moving these days all round in this district as far as the Industrial Workers of the World is able to lend its influence.

A new local has been organized in South Pittsburg of steel and iron workers, and judging from the enthusiasm and interest displayed at the meeting it will soon be an organization of some importance. Forty members signed the charter application blank and all pledged themselves to bring more.

The car builders of McKees Rocks and also Woods Run have once more shown themselves to be the material for which they acquired a position of importance in the revolutionary labor movement. The Pressed Steel Car Company for the last few months has been making some very suspicious moves; they have been chafing under the power of the organized workers.

Last Monday a notice was put up by the institution in the McKees Rocks plant, to the effect that the employees would have to work the entire day Saturday. Some such a move had been expected for a 't'ime back, and so the active ones were in the least surprised.

The members of the union began to ask as to what plan should be adopted in order to checkmate the masters. They were told that the onip plan was to refuse to obey the order.

A meeting of the entire membership was called for Thursday night last to consider ways and means to meet the move of the company. At that meeting long before the hour set for same, the big hall was filled to suffocation.

The speakers at the meeting were the District Organizer in English, Joseph Schindlitz in Polish, who was seconded by Fellow Worker Spunar and Andy Callech in Croatian and Slavish. Their talk was all of one spirit, that the workers should refuse to obey such an obnoxious order.

The district organizer presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Whereas, One of the conditions upon which settlement was made terminating the strike of the employees of the Pressed Steel Car plant in September of 1909 was that there should be a half holiday on Saturdays of each week without pay; and whereas the Pressed Steel Car Co. has caused through its agents the posting up of notices instructing its employees to work till 4 p.m. Saturday afternoon of January 22nd, 1910, and has done same without consulting the said employees; and

"Whereas, it is an undisputable fact that hundreds of workers are laid off during the week for lack of something to do and are told to come back when there is something to do; therefore be it

"Resolved, By this mass meeting that:

"1st. We view with suspicion and distrust the faith of the said Company in its failure to live up to its agreement.

"2nd. That we are conscious of the real reasons as to why the aforesaid notice has been put up, namely, that it is a ruse on the part of the company, 1st, to constantly take away from us what we gained at great sacrifice and suffering by means of the last strike, and finally by that means reduce us to the same subject level as before the conflict; 2nd, that it is a subtle move on its part to break our organization of common protection and defense, thus rendering our position helpless and constantly at the mercy of unscrupulous and grafting foremen, who as of yore not only imposed upon us unheard of and unbelievable, but actually manhandled those that they could not drive otherwise. The company aims to destroy our union, which has been built at great cost and sacrifice, and has stood as the only bulwark of defense against the attacks of the company.

"3rd, that the thousands of workers who give their labor and very often their lives should and must be considered before any order of such a nature becomes effective.

"4th, that the claim of 'pressure of work' is groundless, as is proved by the fact that all through the rest of the week days many employees are told to go home for lack of something to do or sufficient material; therefore be it

"Resolved, By this meeting that we urge and advise upon all of our fellow workers to refuse to work on Saturday afternoons—that after the signal to cease work has been given at 12 o'clock all should go home and not return to work till the following Monday at the usual time as heretofore.

"That this meeting adjourns its labors with the understanding and watchword to carry to all employees of the plant 'No work on Saturday afternoons. No lunch will be carried by anyone who is loyal to the great cause of labor,' and that in the event that the tool room attendants refuse to accept the loaned tools of the company from its workers as is the custom for all other time of cessation of work that the tools be left on the company's plant and premises; be it further

Resolved, That in order to attend to such and all matters as may in our judgment be necessary to consider, this union calls a meeting of all its members for Tuesday, January 18th, 1910, at the hour of 7:30 p.m. in our Union Hall."

In the discussion that took place it was pointed out that some of the laborers, such as furnace cleaners, etc., had been compelled to work all the past Saturdays and had received some of their double time and the question was raised as to whether that would be allowed on this occasion. The union decided unanimously that "While that may be allowed on other occasions, at this time in order to enforce the spirit of solidarity no one would be excused on this particular date."

Saturday everything went as usual; there was no work and no attempt was made to force any one to work. The company did not tear down the notices; they were ashamed to do that; so in some of the departments the foremen went around Friday night and advised the men that they could turn in their tools at the usual time and be ready to receive their regular pay day at 12 o'clock instead as previously understood at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

That shows the power of the new method of securing and enforcing demands without going out on strike.

The company thought that the organization would be afraid to reply to them, but they reckoned without their host. We replied only too willingly; instead of the company doing what it hoped for, it done the very opposite, for due to the enthusiasm and excitement of the members, last Saturday alone there was over \$200 collected for dues in about five hours, and more could have been collected, but the secretary was caught unprepared; his supply of due stamps ran out.

Now, then, you fellows all over the district, and all over the country that are a card in the Industrial Workers of the World, get out of your slumber and see what you can do to

arouse the slaves and try to see if you cannot win by the same tactics of the McKees Rocks rebels.

Yours for Industrial Freedom Through Solidarity,  
JOSEPH J. ETTON,  
Pittsburg District Council Organizer.

## HAMMOND STEEL STRIKE VICTORY

(Continued from Page One.)

pay the foreman a fee. Most of the men in the shops are foreigners and have introduced the European methods in winning favor with the officials to whom they are subject. Heads of departments fattened on the system of bribery, while the wage earners had to stint themselves to share their earnings with the men "higher up." Piece workers—and most of the men are on piece work—would not get better work, if they did not pay the "work dispenser" his little "rake off."

These grievances—grievances about the rent and the bribery system in the shops—were presented by a committee of the workers to the officials of the company two weeks ago. The representatives of the men urged upon the officials to have those conditions removed, arguing that that would be of advantage to all concerned.

### Would Not Be Square

The officials ordered the committee out of the office, declaring that it had nothing to do with organizations or representatives of the workers in the shops of the company—they refused to recognize the workers as a body.

The articles of agreement presented by the men to the company yesterday included a demand of recognition not only of individual rights of the men, but also united action of the workers in the shops. The men specifically asked that committees representing the men at any time should be recognized by the firm. Grievances or disputes should be settled by arbitration.

The conditions were presented to H. B. Douglass, manager of the company, at his request. After examining them, he appointed Mr. Granger to confer with a committee of the men upon the stipulations. The four—Granger and the three workers—studied the conditions nearly the whole day; and after a conference with Douglass, Granger stated that the company would concede to all conditions but the matter of increase in wages. Douglass agreed to grant a rise of 10 per cent to the men in the four most underpaid departments, but would not make the increase general.

The 1,500 men in the strike were out about two weeks. The battles fought in the village were of the fiercest kind. The city as well as the county officials seemed to be against the strikers. Fifty deputies were sent out and an equal number of special police were impressed into service. The police slugged men and women.

### Hired Thugs Used

The special police were mostly men of the lowest type. They were vagrants who were forced to take anything to earn a little money, or pimps and disorders of Hammond and men around the race tracks who look out for every chance to earn free "booze" and a dollar easily. They are paid \$6 a day and expenses.

"This is a snap," said "Metropolitan Officer No. 20." Met. "Officer No. 20 is a man of about 185 pounds in an overcoat that buttons on him only at the top button. His beard is a sort of stubble, about two weeks' growth.

"This job is easy. We get \$6 a day and expenses. Some of the men did run the risk of hell's hurt. But I kept out of trouble.

### A Brave Man!

"I didn't say much to the strikers and they didn't bother me. It's them fellers that gets too bossy that gets beaten up. They get their special policemen from the fellows who are not married, or who are not workin'. Of course, it's best to give such